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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

### Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/582,435

**Applicant(s)**

CRUZ, RENE L.

**Examiner**

KHALID ABDALLA

**Art Unit**

2475

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 June 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-33 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-33 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/CD)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**DETAILED ACTION**

**Respond to Amendment**

1. This communication is considered fully response to the Amendment filed on 09/09/2009. The following is the new ground rejection.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. Claims 1-7, 9 and 11-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Li et al (US-PAT 6119162).

Regarding claim 1 Li et al discloses a method for providing shared communication resource access (proxy server software permits all of the computers on LAN 10 to share public telephone line 18 and access ISP see coln :5 line 1-5 and FIG 1), the method comprising steps of: establishing a network of clients (LAN 10 includes plurality of computers 'clients' see FIG 1), wherein the clients comprise separate residential units or business units (FIG. 1, typical home or small office LAN 10 is described. Each of computers 12 on LAN 10 includes a network interface card and a modem. Computers 12 are coupled to LAN 10 through their network interface cards, and through network hub 14, which interconnects all of the devices on LAN 10, see coln: 4 lines 33-39) and wherein at least a plurality of the clients in the network of clients have a their own associated communication resource connection (some of computers 12 may be

connected to ISP 16 through, for example, a cable line, while others of computers 12 are connected to ISP 16 through public telephone lines 18. Other configurations having multiple public telephone lines may also be used. With multiple telephone lines, it is possible to have more than one active server, and each of the client computers may select one of the active servers to reroute its Internet traffic see coln: 5 lines 59-67). providing a communication protocol between the network of clients ; providing a protocol for sharing the communication resource connections of the at least some of the clients to the network of clients (proxy server software permits all of the computers on LAN 10 to share public telephone line 18 and access ISP and that also inherent providing a protocol see col :5 line 1-5 and FIG 1); and spreading communications from a client in the network of clients among the communication resource connections of the at least a plurality of the clients in the network (Additionally, if there are multiple active servers, each computer may route network traffic through more than one active server to increase network bandwidth see coln:12 lines 29-37).

Regarding claim 2 Li et al discloses wherein the communication protocol between the network comprises a wireless protocol that is implemented via a wireless medium (LAN 10 on FIG 1 could also comprise connections made via power lines, telephone lines, wireless connections made via infrared or RF transmission or any other type of network connection that inherent wireless protocol see cool: 6 line 8-14).

Regarding claim 3 Li et al discloses The method, wherein the communication resource access comprises Internet access (proxy server software permits all of the computers on LAN 10 to share public telephone line 18 and access ISP see col :5 line

1-5 and FIG 1 ) and the communication resource connections of the network of clients comprise Internet access connections (Typically, computers 12 will establish a connection to the Internet (or other WAN) by connecting to ISP 16 through public telephone line 18. Because LAN 10 is being used in a home or small office, all of computers 12 share a single public telephone line 18, so only one of computers 12 may use its modem to connect to ISP 16 (or any other service) at any given time see coin:4 lines 49-55).

Regarding claim 4, Li et al discloses the method, wherein the network of clients comprises a wireless community (LAN 10 on FIG 1 could also comprise connections made via power lines, telephone lines, wireless connections made via infrared or RF transmission or any other type of network connection see cool: 6 line 8-14)

Regarding claim 5, Li et al discloses the method, wherein the steps of providing a protocol for sharing comprises: accepting client session requests for a session with a device outside of the network of clients; and providing a proxy between the device outside of the network of clients and a client requesting a client session (Computers on the LAN are configured to send their requests to the proxy server software running on one particular computer on the network. The proxy server software then sends the request to the appropriate place on the Internet, receives any response, and sends the response back to the appropriate computer on the LAN. Thus, the proxy server interposes itself in every communication between a computer on the LAN and the Internet see coin: 2 lines 32-37) also see coin: 4 lines 61-67 and clon: 5 lines 1-11 disclose all the claim limitations).

Regarding claim 6, Li et al discloses the method, wherein the step of spreading comprises choosing one of the Internet access connections based upon usage patterns (if there are multiple telephone lines, the server selection agent software may be altered to handle more than one active server, and the state that searches for active servers may determine which or the active servers to use based on the load at each active server. Additionally, if there are multiple active servers, each computer may route network traffic through more than one active server to increase network bandwidth see coin: 12 lines 29-33).

Regarding claim 7, Li et al discloses the method of, wherein the step of spreading is conducted on a packet basis (Additionally, if there are multiple active servers, each computer may route network traffic through more than one active server to increase network bandwidth, routing internet traffic that inherent packet basis see coin: 12 lines 34-37).

Regarding claim 9, Li et al discloses the method, wherein the step of providing a proxy is implemented by a device within the network of clients (The development of gateway software, however, such as network address translation software or proxy server software, permits all of the computers on LAN 10 to share public telephone line 18 and access to ISP 16. The gateway software usually is installed on one of computers 12, which then functions as a designated server. All of the other computers 12 and computer 19 are configured to route any traffic to the Internet through the designated server containing the gateway software see coin: 4 lines 66-67 and coin: 5 lines 1-7).

Regarding claim 11, Li et al discloses the method the, wherein the step of providing a

proxy is implemented by a device accessed through the Internet (Computers on the LAN are configured to send their requests to the proxy server software running on one particular computer on the network. The proxy server software then sends the request to the appropriate place on the Internet, receives any response, and sends the response back to the appropriate computer on the LAN. Thus, the proxy server interposes itself in every communication between a computer on the LAN and the Internet see coin: 2 lines 32-37) also see coin: 4 lines 61-67 and clon: 5 lines 1-11 discloses all the claim limitations).

Regarding claim 12, Li et al discloses The method, wherein the step of providing a proxy is implemented by a device within an Internet service provider that serves the network of clients (Typically, computers 12 will establish a connection to the Internet (or other WAN) by connecting to ISP 16 through public telephone line 18. Because LAN 10 is being used in a home or small office, all of computers 12 share a single public telephone line 18, so only one of computers 12 may use its modem to connect to ISP 16 (or any other service) at any given time see coin: 4 lines 49-55).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 8, 13- 19 and 21-26 , 28-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Li et al (US-PAT 6119162) in view of Vange (US 20020002618 A1).

Regarding claim 8 Li et al does not disclose the method, wherein the step of spreading is conducted on a session basis. Vange from the same or similar field of endeavor teach (Client traffic is dynamically directed to available front-ends 201 to provide load balancing. Hence, when quality of service drops because of a large number of client accesses, an additional front-end 201 can be assigned to the web site and subsequent client requests directed to the newly assigned front-end 201 to distribute traffic across a broader base see [0042] lines 9-15). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the method of Vange in the system of Li et al. The method of Li et al can be implemented on any type of method wherein the step of spreading is conducted on a session basis which is taught by Vange the motivation for using this is to provide efficient prioritizing data traffic system over a shared bandwidth connection.

Regarding claim 13 Li discloses a method for providing shared Internet access (proxy server software permits all of the computers on LAN 10 to share public telephone line 18 and access ISP see col: 5 line 1-5 and FIG 1), wherein the clients comprise separate residential units or business units (FIG. 1, typical home or small office LAN 10 is described. Each of computers 12 on LAN 10 includes a network interface card and a modem. Computers 12 are coupled to LAN 10 through their network interface cards, and through network hub 14, which interconnects all of the devices on LAN 10, see coln: 4 lines 33-39).

Li does not disclose pooling the Internet access connections of a community of clients into a resource available for bursts of traffics to a client in the community of clients by a



network medium and protocol shared among the groups of clients; and dividing bursts of traffic to or from a client of the community of clients across the Internet access connections created by the step of pooling. However Vange teaches pooling the Internet access (A particular last-mile communication system may be statically associated with a front-end server so that all communication entering and leaving the last-mile interface goes through the associated front-end server. Alternatively a redirection mechanism is enabled to select from a pool of available front-end servers and client request-response traffic is conducted through the selected front-end server see [0022] lines 1-7) connections of a community of clients into a resource available for bursts of traffics to a client in the community of clients by a network medium and protocol shared among the groups of clients; and dividing burst of traffic ( Client traffic is dynamically directed to available front-ends 201 to provide load balancing see[0042]) to or from a client of the community of clients across the Internet access connections created by the step of pooling ( a redirection mechanism is enabled to select from a pool of available front-end servers and client request-response traffic is conducted through the selected front-end server see [0022] ) to or from a client of the community of clients across the Internet access connections created by the step of pooling (The front-end server implements a mechanism for discriminating between request and/or response packets communicated with the last-mile communication system. In the case of outgoing traffic (i.e., originating from the last-mile interface), the front-end preferably buffers and/or reorders requests before transmitting them over the Internet. In the case of incoming traffic (i.e., originating from the Internet), the front-end server implements a

mechanism for buffering and/or reordering response packets before they are transmitted over the last-mile interface see [0020]lines 8-17 and [0022]lines 1-7). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use and modify the disclosure of Li and couple it with the pool of available front-end servers taught by Vange in order to load balance the traffic across the network.

Regarding claim 14, note that Li discloses the method, wherein the community of clients comprises a local wireless area network (LAN 10 on FIG 1 could also comprise connections made via power lines, telephone lines, wireless connections made via infrared or RF transmission or any other type of network connection see coin: 6 line 8-14).

Regarding claim 15 note that Li et al discloses the method, further comprising steps of: accepting client session requests for a session with a device outside of the community of clients; and providing a proxy between the device outside of the network of clients and a client requesting a client session (Computers on the LAN are configured to send their requests to the proxy server software running on one particular computer on the network. The proxy server software then sends the request to the appropriate place on the Internet, receives any response, and sends the response back to the appropriate computer on the LAN. Thus, the proxy server interposes itself in every communication between a computer on the LAN and the Internet see coin: 2 lines 32-37) also see coin: 4 lines 61-67 and clon: 5 lines 1-11 discloses all the claim limitations)

Regarding claim 16 note that Li et al discloses the method, wherein the step of

dividing comprises choosing one of the Internet access connections based upon usage patterns (if there are multiple telephone lines, the server selection agent software may be altered to handle more than one active server, and the state that searches for active servers may determine which or the active servers to use based on the load at each active server. Additionally, if there are multiple active servers, each computer may route network traffic through more than one active server to increase network bandwidth see coin: 12 lines 29-33)

Regarding claim 17 note that Li et al discloses the method, wherein the step of choosing is conducted on a packet basis (the server selection agent software may be altered to handle more than one active server, and the state that searches for active servers may determine which or the active servers to use based on the load at each active server. Additionally, if there are multiple active servers, each computer may route network traffic through more than one active server to increase network bandwidth, routing internet traffic that inherent packet basis see coin:12 lines 34-37)

Regarding claim 18 note that Vange teaches the method, wherein the step of choosing is conducted on a session basis (Client traffic is dynamically directed to available front-ends 201 to provide load balancing. Hence, when quality of service drops because of a large number of client accesses, an additional front-end 201 can be assigned to the web site and subsequent client requests directed to the newly assigned front-end 201 to distribute traffic across a broader base see [0042] lines 9-15)

Regarding claim 19 note that Li et al discloses the method, wherein the step of providing a proxy is implemented by a device within the network of clients (The

development of gateway software, however, such as network address translation software or proxy server software, permits all of the computers on LAN 10 to share public telephone line 18 and access to ISP 16. The gateway software usually is installed on one of computers 12, which then functions as a designated server. All of the other computers 12 and computer 19 are configured to route any traffic to the Internet through the designated server containing the gateway software see coin: 4 lines 66-67 and coin: 5 lines 1-7).

Regarding claim 21 note that Li et al discloses the method of, wherein the step of providing a proxy is implemented by a device accessed through the Internet (Computers on the LAN are configured to send their requests to the proxy server software running on one particular computer on the network. The proxy server software then sends the request to the appropriate place on the Internet, receives any response, and sends the response back to the appropriate computer on the LAN. Thus, the proxy server interposes itself in every communication between a computer on the LAN and the Internet see coin: 2 lines 32-37) also see coin: 4 lines 61-67 and coin: 5 lines 1-11 discloses all the claim limitations)

Regarding claim 22, Li et al discloses a gateway device (one of computers 12 in FIG. 1) implemented in software stored on a computer readable medium or hardware (the gateway software usually is installed on one of computers 12, which then functions as a designated server see col :5 lines 3-5) that performs steps of: redirecting requests from a client of the gateway device to a proxy (All of the other computers are configured to route any traffic to the Internet through the designated server containing the gateway

software see col :5 line 5-7), wherein the clients comprise separate residential units or business units (FIG. 1, typical home or small office LAN 10 is described. Each of computers 12 on LAN 10 includes a network interface card and a modem. Computers 12 are coupled to LAN 10 through their network interface cards, and through network hub 14, which interconnects all of the devices on LAN 10, see coln: 4 lines 33-39)

Li et al does not disclose maintaining communications with other gateway devices in a client community via a medium utilized by the community. participating in selecting from among a plurality of communication resources in the community. Vange from the same or similar field of endeavor teach maintaining communications with other gateway devices (wireless interface e.g. component 215 FIG2) in a client community via a medium utilized by the community (wireless interface 215 of FIG. 2 communicate with clients 205 wirelessly) participating in selecting from among a plurality of communication resources in the community (the front-end server 201 handles communication with originating servers or other network servers that contain the information and resources that are the subject of each request see [0023] and FIG2). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the method of Vange in the system of LI et al. The method of Li et al can be implemented on any type of method wherein maintaining

communications with other gateway devices in a client community via a medium utilized by the community participating in selecting from among a plurality of communication resources in the community which is taught by Vange with a motivation in order to provide efficient prioritizing data traffic system over a shared bandwidth connections.

Regarding claim 23, note that Li discloses the gateway device, wherein the communication resources comprise Internet access resources (Fig. 1, the computers of LAN 10 access the internet via the public lines 18 also the gateway software usually is installed on one of computers 12, which then functions as a designated server. All of the other computers 12 and computer 19 are configured to route any traffic to the Internet through the designated server containing the gateway software see coin: 5 lines 3-7)

Regarding claim 24, note that Li discloses the gateway device, wherein the gateway device further performs the step of forwarding packets for other clients in the community to an appropriate gateway device in the community (a front-end 201 couples directly to a wireless network interface 215.1n another example, a front-end 201 couples directly to a cable head end unit 225 that feeds multiple clients 205 see [0032] also response data packets arriving at the front-end 201 from the Internet are associated with a prioritization value supplied by, for example, the web site owner. The enhanced channel 202 is important in this implementation to provide a ready mechanism to communicate this prioritization value to the front-end 201 .In another embodiment, front-end 201 determines a priority value based on a user identification and/or content type and/or other criteria that it can determine from a request packet received from the last-mile connection see [003] lines 4-13)

Regarding claim 25 note that Vange discloses the gateway device, wherein the plurality of communication resources comprises comprise separate communication resource accounts of clients in the community of clients (Each front-end 201 includes data structures for storing the configuration information, including information identifying

the IP addresses of web servers 210 to which they are currently assigned. Other administrative and configuration information stored in front-end 201 may include information for prioritizing data from and to particular clients, quality of service information, and the like see [0043] lines 4-11).

Regarding claim 26 note that Vange discloses the gateway device, wherein the separate communication resource accounts of clients comprise separate Internet access accounts (FIG. 2 illustrates a private network 200 implemented within the Internet infrastructure. Private network 200 expedites and prioritizes communications between a client 205 and a web site 210. In the specific examples herein clients 205 comprises client software that can access a standard or proprietary user level protocol for network access see [0030] lines 1-7).

Regarding claim 28 Li et al disclose all the subject matter of the claimed invention with the exception of further comprising a step of encrypting communications from the client in the network of clients to protect its communications from other clients in the network of clients. Vange from the same or similar field of endeavor teach a step of encrypting communications from the client in the network of clients to protect its communications from other clients in the network of clients (front-end 201 implements security processes, compression processes, encryption processes and the like to condition the received data for improved transport performance and/or provide additional functionality. These processes may be implemented within any of the functional components (e.g., data blender 304) or implemented as separate functional components within front-end 201 see [0052] lines 1-6) also see (front-end 201 may

selectively implement such features as caching, encryption, security, compression and the like to provide differential performance and/or functionality see [0054]). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the method of Vange in the system of Li et al. The method of Li et al can be implemented on any type of method comprising a step of encrypting communications from the client in the network of clients to protect its communications from other clients in the network of clients which is taught by Vange with a motivation in order to provide security in the network.

Regarding claim 29 Vange teach the method, wherein one or more clients in the network of clients comprises one or more computers interconnected by a local area network (Environment 100 includes a plurality of local networks such as Ethernet network 102, FDDI network 103 and Token Ring network 104. Essentially, a number of computing devices and groups of devices are interconnected through a network 101. For example, local networks 102, 103 and 104 are each coupled to network 101 through routers 109 see [0026] lines 2-6). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the method of Vange in the system of Li et al. The method of Li et al can be implemented on any type of method wherein one or more clients in the network of clients comprises one or more computers interconnected by a local area network which is taught by Vange with a motivation in order to provide an efficient mechanism to control the traffic through a control interface.

Regarding claim 30 Li et al disclose all the subject matter of the claimed invention with the exception of further comprising encrypting the traffic to protect the traffic from other clients in the network of clients. Vange from the same or similar field of endeavor



teach comprising encrypting the traffic to protect the traffic from other clients in the network of clients (front-end 201 implements security processes, compression processes, encryption processes and the like to condition the received data for improved transport performance and/or provide additional functionality. These processes may be implemented within any of the functional components (e.g., data blender 304) or implemented as separate functional components within front-end 201 see [0052] lines 1-6) also see (front-end 201 may selectively implement such features as caching, encryption, security, compression and the like to provide differential performance and/or functionality see [0054]). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the method of Vange in the system of Li et al .The method of Li et al can be implemented on any type of method comprising encrypting the traffic to protect the traffic from other clients in the network of clients which is taught by Vange with a motivation in order to provide security in the network.

Regarding claim 31 Vange teach The method of, wherein one or more clients in the network of clients comprises one or more computers interconnected by a local area network (Environment 100 includes a plurality of local networks such as Ethernet network 102, FDDI network 103 and Token Ring network 104. Essentially, a number of computing devices and groups of devices are interconnected through a network 101. For example, local networks 102, 103 and 104 are each coupled to network 101 through routers 109 see [0026] lines 2-6).Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the method of Vange in the system of Li et al .The method of Li et al can be implemented on any type of method wherein one or more clients in the

network of clients comprises one or more computers interconnected by a local area network which is taught by Vange with a motivation in order to provide an efficient mechanism to control the traffic through a control interface.

Regarding claim 32 Vange teach the gateway device, wherein the communications are encrypted (front-end 201 implements security processes, compression processes, encryption processes and the like to condition the received data for improved transport performance and/or provide additional functionality. These processes may be implemented within any of the functional components (e.g., data blender 304) or implemented as separate functional components within front-end 201 see [0052] lines 1-6) also see (front-end 201 may selectively implement such features as caching, encryption, security, compression and the like to provide differential performance and/or functionality see [0054]). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the method of Vange in the system of Li et al .The method of Li et al can be implemented on any type of method wherein the communications are encrypted which is taught by Vange with a motivation in order to provide security in the network.

Regarding claim 33 Vange teach the method, wherein one or more of the clients in the community of clients comprises one or more computers interconnected by a local area network (Environment 100 includes a plurality of local networks such as Ethernet network 102, FDDI network 103 and Token Ring network 104. Essentially, a number of computing devices and groups of devices are interconnected through a network 101. For example, local networks 102, 103 and 104 are each coupled to network 101 through routers 109 see [0026] lines 2-6). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill in the art to implement the method of Vange in the system of Li et al. The method of Li et al can be implemented on any type of method wherein one or more of the clients in the community of clients comprises one or more computers interconnected by a local area network which is taught by Vange with a motivation in order to provide an efficient mechanism to control the traffic through a control interface.

6. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Li et al (US-PAT 6119162) in view of Prokop (US- PAT 6870848).

Regarding claim 10, Li et al does not disclose the method of, wherein the step of providing a proxy is implemented by the device outside the network of clients. Prokop from the same or similar field of endeavor teach (One capability provided by the CPC system 20 is the ability to present one or a relatively small number of telephone numbers or other identifiers to the outside world (outside the community 26). A call originated from an outside network element and directed to a telephone number or address associated with the community 26 is processed by the CPC system 20. The CPC system 20 accepts the call and determines based on information in the call request or further input or information from the calling entity, which of the network elements in the community 26 is to be involved in the call session see coin: 3 lines 27-37). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the method of Prokop in the system of Li et al. The method of Li et al can be implemented on any type of method, wherein the step of providing a proxy is implemented by a device outside the network of clients which is taught by Prokop with a motivation to establish an efficient packet base data network including call processing system that

can reconnect or forward the call to the agent.

7. Claim 20 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Li et al (US- PAT 6119162) in view of Vange (US 20020002618 A1) as applied to claim 15 above and further in view of Prokop (US- PAT 6870848).

Regarding claim 20, Li et al and Vange does not disclose the method, wherein the step of providing a proxy is implemented by the device outside the community of clients. Prokop from the same or similar field of endeavor teach (One capability provided by the CPC system 20 is the ability to present one or a relatively small number of telephone numbers or other identifiers to the outside world (outside the community 26). A call originated from an outside network element and directed to a telephone number or address associated with the community 26 is processed by the CPC system 20. The CPC system 20 accepts the call and determines based on information in the call request or further input or information from the calling entity, which of the network elements in the community 26 is to be involved in the call session see coin: 3 lines 27-37). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the method of Prokop in the system of Li et al and Vange. The method of Li et al and Vange can be implemented on any type of method, wherein the step of providing a proxy is implemented by a device outside the community of clients which is taught by Prokop with a motivation to establish an efficient packet base data network including call processing system that can reconnect or forward the call to the agent.

8. Claim 27 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Li et al (US- PAT 6119162) in view of Vange (US 20020002618 A1) as applied to claim 22 above and

further in view of Prokop (US- PAT 6870848).

Regarding claim 27, Li et al and Vange does not disclose a remote proxy server to receive redirected requests from the gateway device. Prokop from the same or similar field of endeavor teach (One capability provided by the CPC system 20 is the ability to present one or a relatively small number of telephone numbers or other identifiers to the outside world (outside the community 26). A call originated from an outside network element and directed to a telephone number or address associated with the community 26 is processed by the CPC system 20. The CPC system 20 accepts the call and determines based on information in the call request or further input or information from the calling entity, which of the network elements in the community 26 is to be involved in the call session see coin: 3 lines 27-37). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the method of Prokop in the system of Li et al and Vange. The method of Li et al and Vange can be implemented on any type of method wherein a remote proxy server to receive redirected requests from a gateway device which is taught by Prokop with a motivation to establish an efficient packet base data network including call processing system that can reconnect or forward the call to the agent.

#### **Respond to Remarks /Arguments**

9. Claim Rejection: Applicant arguments filed on 09/09 /2009 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive regarding 35 U.S.C. 103(a) Rejection. On claims 10, 20 and 27 objection has been withdrawal.

On claims 1, 13 and 22, applicant assert that nothing in the art of record suggests combining resources of separate residential or business units as in claims 1, 13 and 22 "..... Wherein the clients comprise separate residential units or business units....." Li et al disclose the limitation e.g. see coln: 4 lines 33-39 (FIG. 1, typical home or small office LAN 10 is described. Each of computers 12 on LAN 10 includes a network interface card and a modem. Computers 12 are coupled to LAN 10 through their network interface cards, and through network hub 14, which interconnects all of the devices on LAN 10 see coln: 4 lines 33-39).

On claim 2 and 4, applicant assert that the primary reference Li et al and the art of the record fails to suggest establishing a wireless network from clients that are clients or business units. the primary reference Li et al disclose the limitation e.g. see (LAN 10 on FIG 1 could also comprise connections made via power lines, telephone lines, wireless connections made via infrared or RF transmission or any other type of network connection that inherent wireless protocol e.g. see col: 6 line 8-14).

On claim 8, 13-19 and 21-26 applicant assert that Vange (secondary reference) offer nothing concerning the operation of LAN or an active server. Vange (secondary reference) disclose the limitation repeatedly e.g. see (FIG. 1 shows an exemplary computing environment 100 in which the present invention may be implemented. Environment 100 includes a plurality of local networks such as Ethernet network 102, FDDI network 103 and Token Ring network 104. Essentially, a number of computing devices and groups of devices are interconnected through a network 101. For example, local networks 102, 103 and 104 are each coupled to network 101 through routers 109.

LANs 102, 103 and 104 may be implemented using any available topology and may implement one or more server technologies including, for example UNIX, Novell, or Windows NT networks, or peer-to-peer type network. Each network will include distributed storage implemented in each device and typically includes some mass storage device coupled to or managed by a server computer see [0026] lines 1-11)

On claim 15 applicant assert that there is no outside proxy server in Li et al. Li et al disclose the limitation proxy server e.g. see coln:4 lines 61-67 to coln:5 lines 1-11).

On claims 10, 20 and 27 applicant assert that Prokop reference offer nothing suggest modifying the proxy services of Li et al. Prokop disclose the limitation e.g. see (The community 26 contains a call processing control (CPC) system 20 in accordance with an embodiment that includes combined logical entities. Such logical entities may include a client task, a server task, and a proxy task. Under control of the client, server, and proxy tasks, the CPC system 20 is capable of processing inbound calls over the data network 12 and routing the calls to appropriate ones of various network elements (in the community 26) that may be coupled to a local network 32, which may be a packet-based network. See coln:3 lines 10-20.

### ***Conclusion***

**THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to KHALID ABDALLA whose telephone number is (571)270-7526. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Dang Ton can be reached on 571-272-3171. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/K. A./



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Examiner, Art Unit 2475

/DANG T TON/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2475/D. T. T./

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2475